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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/785,142
Filing Date: February 24, 2004
Appellant(s): ARBAJIAN, PIERRE ELIE

Carl F. Ruoff
Reg. No. 34,241
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 12/18/2008 appealing from the Office action
mailed 11/23/2008.

(1) Real Party Interest

A statement of identifying by name the real party interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is partly correct. Examiner has added a new ground of rejection under *35 USC § 101 with respect to claims 1 and 17 approved by the TC 2400 Director.*

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,275,824	O'Flaherty et al.	8-2001
6,578,037	Wong et al.	6-2003

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim 1 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 based on Supreme Court precedent and recent Federal Circuit decisions, a 35 U.S.C § 101 process must (1) be tied to a particular machine or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or materials) to a different state or thing. *In re Bilski et al*, 88 USPQ 2d 1385 CAFC (2008); *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 184 (1981); *Parker v. Flook*, 437 U.S. 584, 588 n.9 (1978); *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 70 (1972); *Cochrane v. Deener*, 94 U.S. 780,787-88 (1876).

The data security system and the method for providing data security recited in claims 1 and 17 are not tied to a particular machine. An example of a method claim that would not qualify as a statutory process would be a claim that recited purely mental steps. Thus, to qualify as a § 101 statutory process, the claim should positively recite the particular machine to which it is tied, for example by identifying the

apparatus that accomplishes the method steps, or positively recite the subject matter that is being transformed, for example by identifying the material that is being changed to a different state.

Here, applicant's method steps are not tied to a particular machine and do not perform a transformation. **Thus, the claim is non-statutory.**

The mere recitation of the machine in the preamble with an absence of a machine in the body of the claim fails to make the claim statutory under 35 USC 101. *Note the Board of Patent Appeals Informative Opinion Ex parte Langemyer et al.*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Flaherty et al. (US 6,275,824 B1 – “O'Flaherty”) in view of Wong et al. (US 6,578,037 B1 – “Wong”)

As per Claim 1, O'Flaherty teaches,

A data security system [see abstract], comprising: an implicit clearance system [see FIG.6;

STANDARD VIEW 260 – ROUTINE DSS APPLICATIONS 110 A in FIG.2A; and for example, col.8, lines 16-45, “*The standard view 260 will not present personal data unless either the flag in column 224 (indicating that the personal information and identifying information can be disseminated) or 226 (indicating that personal information can only be disseminated anonymously) is activated. Hence, the standard view 260 selectively masks personal data from view unless the consumer has had the appropriate flags set to the proper value...”];*

an explicit clearance system [see FIG.5; **METADATA MONITORING EXTENSIONS 114** in FIG.1 & FIG.5; **ACCESS LOG 402** in FIG.4; and for example, col.4, lines 37-60, “*....all access to the data*

*stored in the extended database 106 is provided solely through the dataview suite 108... third party applications 112 **have access only to such data as permitted by the database view provided...** limiting access to the data stored in the extended database 106 to access provided by the privacy dataview suite 108 for purposes of (1) implementing privacy rules provides the capability to make the personal data anonymous ... (2) to **restrict access** to opted-out columns, which can apply to all personal data, separate categories of personal data, or individual data columns, and (3) to exclude entire rows (customer records) for opt-out purposes based on customer opt-outs ...”];*

*a field level clearance system [see FIG.8; **PRIVILEGED VIEW 262 – PRIVILEGED APPLICATIONS 110B** in FIG.2A; and for example, col.8, line 46 to col.9, line 14, “*The privileged view 262 permits viewing, analysis, and alteration of all information. The privileged view 262 will be supplied only to privileged ...and to those applications which handle privacy related functions ...example, the client interface module 212, which is used to view, specify, and change consumer privacy preferences, is a privileged application. Appropriate security measures are undertaken to assure that the privileged applications are suitably identified as such, and to prevent privileged view 262 access by any entity that is not so authorized...”]; and**

*a data anonymization system [see FIG.7; **ANONYMIZING VIEW – ANALYTICAL APPLICATIONS 110C** in FIG.2A; and for example, col.9, lines 15-54, “*The anonymizing view 264 permits the viewing and analysis of personal information, but screens the information stored in the identity information portion 204 from view or analysis unless the flag in the column 224 ...is selected...permit data mining and ad-hoc queries. If the consumer permits, this information may also be provided to third party applications 112...”].**

O'Flaherty teaches an explicit, implicit and field of clearance; but fails to teach wherein each system consists of an administrator configuration. However, in the same filed of endeavor, **Wong** discloses explicit, implicit and field of clearance systems consists of an administrator configuration [see FIG.1 – where **Wong** discloses **Database Management System 100** as an administrator configuration, including **Database Schema Object 104, Policy Group, Attribute, etc**; and for example, col.4, lines 25-

47]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of Applicants' invention was made, to modify the system of **O'Flaherty** by incorporating the teaching of **Wong** in order to enhance the technique for controlling access to data in a database system. The modification implements a mechanism of accessing to database that is restricted based on security policy groups selected for the user [see at least abstract of **Wong**].

As per Claim 12, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,

A program product stored on a recordable medium for providing data security, the program product comprising: means for selectively requiring a user to have explicit permission in order to access a set of data [see FIG.5; **METADATA MONITORING EXTENSIONS 114** in FIG.1; **ACCESS LOG 402** in FIG.4; and for example, col.4, lines 37-60 of **O'Flaherty**];

means for requiring the user to meet any one of a set of implicit conditions in order access the set of data [see FIG.6; **STANDARD VIEW 260 – ROUTINE DSS APPLICATIONS 110 A** in FIG.2A; and for example, col.8, lines 16-45 of **O'Flaherty**];

means for limiting access to data records by restricting the user to a predefined view [see FIG.8; **PRIVILEGED VIEW 262 – PRIVILEGED APPLICTIONS 110B** in FIG.2A of **O'Flaherty**]; and for example, col.8, line 46 to col.9, line 14, wherein the predefined view displays a predetermined set of data fields from the data records [see **CUSTOMER TABLES** in FIGS.2A-3C of **O'Flaherty**];

wherein the means for selectively requiring a user to have explicit permissions, the means for requiring the user to meet any one of a set of implicit conditions, and the means for limiting access to data records by restricting the user to a predefined view [see FIGS.1, 2A-3C, 4 and 8 of **O'Flaherty**] consists of an administrator configuration [see FIG.1 – where **Wong** discloses **Database Management System 100 as an administrator configuration**; and for example, col.4, lines 25-47]; and means for replacing a data element in a data record with a unique identifier in order to create an anonymous data record [see FIG.7; **ANONYMIZING VIEW – ANALYTICAL APPLICATIONS 110C** in FIG.2A; and for example, col.9, lines 15-54 of **O'Flaherty**].

As per Claim 17, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,

A method for providing data security, comprising: selectively replacing data elements in data records with unique identifiers as the data records are being stored in a data warehouse in order to create anonymous data records [see FIG.7; **ANONYMIZING VIEW – ANALYTICAL APPLICATIONS 110C** in FIG.2A; and for example, col.9, lines 15-54 of **O'Flaherty**];

selectively requiring a user to have explicit permission in order to access a set of the data records [see FIG.5; **METADATA MONITORING EXTENSIONS 114** in FIG.1; **ACCESS LOG 402** in FIG.4; and for example, col.4, lines 37-60 of **O'Flaherty**] consisting of an administrator configuration [see FIG.1 – where **Wong discloses Database Management System 100 as an administrator configuration**; and for example, col.4, lines 25-47];

requiring the user to meet any one of a set of implicit conditions consisting of an administrator configuration [see FIG.1 – where **Wong discloses Database Management System 100 as an administrator configuration**; and for example, col.4, lines 25-47], in order access the set of the data records if explicit clearance is not required [see FIG.6; **STANDARD VIEW 260 – ROUTINE DSS APPLICATIONS 110 A** in FIG.2A; and for example, col.8, lines 16-45 of **O'Flaherty**]; and limiting access to data records by restricting the user to a predefined view [see FIG.8; **PRIVILEGED VIEW 262 – PRIVILEGED APPLICTIONS 110B** in FIG.2A; and for example, col.8, line 46 to col.9, line 14 of **O'Flaherty**] consisting of an administrator configuration [see FIG.1 – where **Wong discloses Database Management System 100 as an administrator configuration**; and for example, col.4, lines 25-47], wherein the predefined view displays a predetermined set of data fields from the data records [see **CUSTOMER TABLES** in FIGS.2A-3C of **O'Flaherty**].

As per Claim 2, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,

wherein the implicit clearance system comprises a mechanism for setting up a plurality of filters for a set of data [see FIGS.2A-3C – where **O'Flaherty discloses plurality of filters 210, 212, SECURITY INFORMATION – CAT1, CAT2, CAT3** of **O'Flaherty**], and wherein a user is granted permission to the

set of data if the user meets a condition of at least one filter [see for example, col.2, lines 57-67 of **O'Flaherty**].

As per Claim 3, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,
wherein the set of data is selected from the group consisting of: a row of data [see **EXTENDED-RULES-TRUSTED-ANONYMIZED DATABASE** in FIGS.1, 9 and 10 of **O'Flaherty**], a data table [see **CUSTOMER TABLES** in FIGS.2A-3C], and a data field [see **CUSTOMER BASE TABLES** in FIG.11 of **O'Flaherty**].

Claim 6 is rejected for the same reasons applied to the rejection of Claim 3.

As per Claim 4, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,
wherein the implicit clearance system comprises a table for each filter, wherein each table lists all user ID's that meet the condition of an associated filter [see **CUSTOMER TABLES** in FIGS.2A-3C – where O'Flaherty discloses ID's; e.g., **ACCT NO.** associated with filters **210, 212, SECURITY INFORMATION – CAT1, CAT2, CAT3** of O'Flaherty].

As per Claim 5, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,
wherein the explicit clearance system comprises a mechanism for requiring explicit permission to an area of data [see FIG.5; **METADATA MONITORING EXTENSIONS 114** in FIG.1; **ACCESS LOG 402** in FIG.4; and for example, col.4, lines 37-60 of **O'Flaherty**], and wherein a user is granted permission to the area of data only if explicit permission has been granted [see for example, col.2, lines 57-67 of **O'Flaherty**, “... a database management system, for storing and retrieving data from a plurality of database tables wherein the data in the database tables is controllably accessible according to privacy parameters stored in the database table, ... and controlling access to the data within the database tables according to the privacy parameters, and ... for validating enforcement of the data privacy parameters in the database management system”].

As per Claim 7, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,
wherein the explicit clearance system comprises: an explicit areas table that defines all areas of data that require explicit clearance [see FIG.5; **METADATA MONITORING EXTENSIONS 114** in FIG.1; **ACCESS LOG 402** in FIG.4; and for example, col.4, lines 37-60 of **O'Flaherty**]; and a set of ID tables that define those users who have explicit clearance for each of the areas requiring explicit permission [see **CUSTOMER TABLES** in FIGS.2A-3C of **O'Flaherty**].

Claims 13 and 18 are rejected for the same reasons applied to the rejection of Claim 7.

As per Claims 8 and 9, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,
wherein the field level clearance system controls access to data types by restricting a user to a predefined view [see FIG.8; **PRIVILEGED VIEW 262 – PRIVILEGED APPLIACCTIONS 110B** in FIG.2A; and for example, col.8, line 46 to col.9, line 14 of **O'Flaherty**], wherein the predefined view displays a predetermined set of data fields; and wherein the field level clearance system includes a set of data type tables that dictates data types available to each of a plurality of users [see FIGS.2A-3C of **O'Flaherty**].

As per Claims 10 and 11, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,
wherein the anonymization system provides a mechanism for replacing a data element in a data record with a unique identifier in order to keep the data record anonymous; and a reference table for each data field that is to be kept anonymous, wherein each reference table includes a list of anonymized data elements and an associated unique identifier; and a mechanism for generating a new unique identifier for a data element that does not exist in the list of anonymized data elements [see **OPT-OUT VIEW 266** in FIG.2B and FIGS.3C and 11 –where **O'Flaherty** discloses anonymization techniques and plurality of viewing modes].

Claims 16 and 21 are rejected for the same reasons applied to the rejection of Claim 11.

As per Claim 14, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,

wherein the means for requiring the user to meet any one of a set of implicit conditions comprises means for storing a set of acceptable user ID's for each of the implicit conditions [see CUSTOMER TABLES in FIGS.2A-3C – where O'Flaherty discloses ID's; e.g., ACCT NO. associated with filters 210, 212, **SECURITY INFORMATION – CAT1, CAT2, CAT3** of O'Flaherty].

Claim 19 is rejected for the same reasons applied to the rejection of Claim 14.

As per Claim 15, O'Flaherty-Wong combination teaches,
wherein the means for limiting access to a data record includes means for associating each of a plurality of users with one of the predefined views [see **STANDARD-PREVILEGED-ANONYMIZED-OPTOUT VIEWS** in FIGS.2A-3A, 3C and 11 of O'Flaherty].

Claim 20 is rejected for the same reasons applied to the rejection of Claim 15.

(10) Response to Argument

Applicant argued that Claims 1-21 are not obvious over O'Flaherty in view of Wong.

Applicant is not disputing that the primary reference (**O'Flaherty**) discloses the claim features; i.e., applicant admits that **O'Flaherty** discloses implicit clearance system; explicit clearance system; field level clearance system; and a data anonymization system. In addition, applicant is not disputing that the secondary reference (**Wong**) discloses “*an administrator configuration*.” Thus, applicant is only arguing that, “*incorporating the secondary reference, Wong, will render the primary reference, O'Flaherty, inoperative*”.

Examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant's argument, and points out that:

(a) As explained below, applicant's argument presented in the brief contains self contradictory statements. For example, regarding the invention, applicant stated that, “*... these [the claimed] limitations require that an administrator configure the explicit and implicit or field level clearance systems. A client or*

consumer is prohibited from configuring such a system" [1st paragraph of **ARGUMENTS** section (page 4)]. Then, applicant turns back and argued that, "*The combination proposed by the Office would deny the consumer in O'Flaherty the right to specify data sharing preferences, as the administrator would configure access to the data, not the consumer or client*" [page 5, lines 13-15]. In other words, applicant is admitting that the modified system of **O'Flaherty** combined with **Wong** functions exactly in the same way as recited in the claimed invention, because modified **O'Flaherty** allows the administrator, not the client, to configure access to the data as applicant clearly recognized above.

(b) The purpose of **O'Flaherty** is not "*to allow a consumer to specify when and under which circumstances personal information may be retained or shared with or sold to others*" as indicated by applicant's argument. This is a carefully selected single portion (col.5, lines 20-22) of **O'Flaherty** that is intended to support applicant's argument. Rather, **O'Flaherty** discloses its main purpose as "*managing data privacy in a database management system*" [abstract]; such that, the database management system "...provides all the advantages of a complete data warehousing system, while addressing the privacy concerns of the consumer" (col.2, lines 41-50). In other words, **O'Flaherty** does not in any way suggest prohibiting the administrator from configuring its database management system.

Therefore, examiner respectfully asserts that the combining **Wong** to **O'Flaherty** does not make the primary reference unworkable; and additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art could recognize that Claims 1-21 are obvious over **O'Flaherty** in view of **Wong**.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

This examiner's answer contains a new ground of rejection set forth in section (9) above.

Accordingly, appellant must within **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this answer exercise one of the following two options to avoid *sua sponte dismissal of the appeal* as to the claims subject to the new ground of rejection:

(1) **Reopen prosecution.** Request that prosecution be reopened before the primary examiner by filing a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 with or without amendment, affidavit or other evidence. Any amendment, affidavit or other evidence must be relevant to the new grounds of rejection. A request that complies with 37 CFR 41.39(b)(1) will be entered and considered. Any request that prosecution be reopened will be treated as a request to withdraw the appeal.

(2) **Maintain appeal.** Request that the appeal be maintained by filing a reply brief as set forth in 37 CFR 41.41. Such a reply brief must address each new ground of rejection as set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(c)(1)(vii) and should be in compliance with the other requirements of 37 CFR 41.37(c). If a reply brief filed pursuant to 37 CFR 41.39(b)(2) is accompanied by any amendment, affidavit or other evidence, it shall be treated as a request that prosecution be reopened before the primary examiner under 37 CFR 41.39(b)(1).

Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) are not applicable to the TWO MONTH time period set forth above. See 37 CFR 1.136(b) for extensions of time to reply for patent applications and 37 CFR 1.550(c) for extensions of time to reply for ex parte reexamination proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

/Amare Tabor/

Examiner, Art Unit 2439

A Technology Center Director or designee must personally approve the new ground(s) of rejection set forth in section (9) above by signing below:

/Timothy P Callahan/

Director, Technology Center 2400

Conferees:

Kambiz Zand

/Kambiz Zand/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2434

Christopher Brown

/Christopher J Brown/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2434